Issue Naegleria fowleri fatalities associated with Louisiana public water systems

Background/Status In 2011, 2 deaths were associated with exposure to *Naegleria fowleri*. *Naegleria fowleri* (commonly referred to as the "brain-eating ameba"), is a heat loving, microscopic ameba. It can cause a rare and devastating infection of the brain called primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM). The ameba is commonly found in warm freshwater (e.g. lakes, rivers, and hot springs) and soil. *Naegleria* usually infects people when contaminated water enters the body through the nose. Once the ameba enters the nose, it travels to the brain where it causes PAM, which is usually fatal. Infection typically occurs when people go swimming or diving in warm freshwater places, like lakes and rivers. The 2011 fatalities, one in St Bernard Parish and one in DeSoto Parish, involved introduction of the *Naegleria fowleri* ameba to the sinus cavity via Neti pot filled with drinking water from the St Bernard Parish and DeSoto Parish public water systems. An August 2013 fatality involved a 4 year old boy playing on a Slip 'N Slide in his grand parents' back yard in St Bernard Parish, after contaminated residential tap water entered the boys sinus cavity.

Following the August 2013 fatality in St Bernard Parish, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) detected *Naegleria fowleri* in drinking water samples from both the St Bernard Parish and DeSoto Parish public water systems. EPA staff from Region 6 and the Office of Research and Development have been working with staff from CDC and the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH) to effectively disinfect both water distribution systems to eradicate the *Naegleria fowleri* ameba from these systems.

Message

- When properly implemented, existing surface water treatment regulations, including disinfection requirements, should control exposure to Naegleria fowleri
- EPA Region 6 staff are assisting LDHH in identifying any additional Louisiana water systems that may be experiencing similar disinfection difficulties
- The Revised Total Coliform Rule, promulgated February 2013, will provide additional protection against this and other microbial pathogens

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